Dr Smith's Compts

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Madras Medical College

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

GRANTING DIPLOMAS TO NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION

27TH APRIL, 1852.

Madras:

PRINTED FOR THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.

1852.

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING AT THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, 27TH APRIL, 1852, FOR THE PURPOSE OF GRANTING DIPLOMAS TO NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR GRADUATION.

Present

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G. C. B., &c.

HONORABLE J. F. THOMAS, ESQ.

R. DAVIDSON, ESQ., PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

J. W. SHERMAN, ESQ., SURGEON GENERAL.

W. K. HAY, ESQ., INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

A. LORIMER, ESQ. M. D., SECRETARY MEDICAL BOARD.

Members of the Medical College Council, viz.

T. KEY, ESQ., SUPERINTENDING SURGEON AND PRESIDENT COLLEGE COUNCIL.

W. GILCHRIST, ESQ. M. D., ACTING PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.

J. E. MAYER, ESQ., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, &c.

J. SHAW, ESQ., PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, &c.

A. BLACKLOCK, ESQ., ACTING PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, &c.

G. SMITH, ESQ. M. D., PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, AND SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.

J. McGREGOR, ESQ., ACTING DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF H. M. FORCES.

J. McKENNA, ESQ. M. D., W. LIDDLE, ESQ., A. HUNTER, ESQ. M. D., C. D. CURRIE, ESQ. M. D., J. URQUHART, ESQ. M. D., H. F. C. CLEGHORN, ESQ. M. D., J. K. CARR, ESQ. M. D., AND E. G. BALFOUR, ESQ.

SIR H. C. MONTGOMERY BART., R. WOOSNAM, ESQ., T. PYCROFT, ESQ.

COL. TULLOCH, C. B., LIEUT. COLONELS A. CLARKE, C. A. BROWNE, AND F. BLUNDELL, C. B.

MAJORS LAVIE, YOUNG, MAITLAND, WOOD, SCOTT AND BALFOUR.

REV. MESSRS. ANDERSON, LUGARD, RAJAHGOPAUL, JENKINS, VENCATARAMIAH, J. SCUDDER, M. D., ETTIRAJOOLOO, McFARLANE, HARDEY, AND WINSLOW.

A. B. POWELL, ESQ., H. BOWERS, ESQ., —— ARMOUR, ESQ. &c., &c., &c.

The Annual Report of the Institution having been read by the Secretary, R. Davidson, Esq., Physician General, addressed His Excellency as follows:—

Sir Henry Pottinger.—The general report of the Medical College for the Session having been read, I shall with your permission offer a few observations, relating chiefly to the result of the duty with which, as Government Examiner, I have been entrusted, and to the way in which that duty has been performed.

When I was nominated to this situation, I felt that it was not a merely honorary position in which I had been placed, but one involving great responsibility; for whilst the character of the College was in a considerable degree connected with the manner in which the first candidates for its highest honours should pass through the ordeal of a searching examination, and the Professors were to show with what success they had executed an important part of the trust reposed in them, the public were to be secured against the danger of ill-informed and incompetent medical men being discharged to act under the official sanction of duly constitnted authority.

In the performance of the duty assigned me, the great object kept in view has been to ascertain by a fair but a strict examination, whether the amount of professional knowledge possessed by the candidates, who, after a five years' course of instruction, came forward to qualify for Independent Medical Practice, was such as to justify their being pronounced so qualified to act on all ordinary occasions of disease or accident; I say *ordinary* occasions, because there arise occasionally with us as with others, extraordinary circumstances which that cool matured judgment acquired by long practice is alone competent to meet and to cope with.

In ascertaining the qualifications of the candidates of the season, my difficulties have been much lessened, indeed I may say altogether removed, by having had associated with me as Assessors, Mr. Key, the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division, and Mr. Cole, the Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George; of the scientific acquirements of these gentlemen it would be presumption in me to speak; the able assistance which they have rendered me I most cordially acknowledge.

Three candidates for graduation have come before us, no

others having yet completed the full course of required study; Bauloo, Jesudasen and Moonesawmy; they are all of pure Native descent, of respectable connexions and of unblemished characters. I need scarcely observe that persons of this class labour under some disadvantages, as compared with East Indian and European pupils. They are taught in a language other than that in which they usually think and converse; and, however well they may read it and understand what they read, there is, in all such cases, a difficulty in expressing the ideas in correct grammatical form; and this difficulty is more particularly felt in colloquial examination when the mind is anxious, and the nerves are rendered unsteady by the novelty and importance of the circumstances in which they stand.

Let it not be supposed from this that I advocate the introduction of any Asiatic language as the medium by which the study of medicine should here be pursued, the objections to such a scheme are too evident to admit of its being entertained for an instant; there is not, I believe, one good original work on a medical subject, or one periodical of the smallest value issued from the press in any of the numerous languages of India, and although a good deal has been already effected in the translation into the Bengalee and Hindoostanee of a few standard works on Anatomy and Medicine, and notwithstanding an officer of this Presidency pre-eminently qualified for the task (I allude to Assistant Surgeon Balfour), is now exerting himself in the same laudable endeavour to unlock the stores of European science for the good of the Natives of India, I am of opinion, and I believe it is a general opinion here, that a well educated Native Medical man in this country ought not to trust to the few translated works which are likely for many years to be available, for keeping his professional knowledge up to the level of the day.

Three candidates have come before us, and we have put them through a series of examinations, which in strictness and severity, I incline to think are but seldom exceeded.

Upon this duty we were engaged for above seven complete days, meeting in general at eleven A. M., and not adjourning until four in the afternoon.

The subjects of examination have been Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye, Medical Jurisprudence, and Practical Anatomy and Surgery in the dissecting room. It is unnecessary for me to take up your time with the minute details of such protracted and searching examinations, such a course would be wearisome and uninteresting to all but enthusiastic professional men: I shall be content, therefore, to lay the detailed account upon the table, it will be in due course submitted to Government and with the sanction of Government published along with the other proceedings of this day.*

In carrying out the examination I was desirous of more extensively and completely testing the competency of the candidates for the performance of the more intricate Surgical operations, as well as more perfectly ascertaining their manual dexterity in demonstrative Anatomy; but an untoward event, which is well known, has sadly interfered with the supply of the requisite material for these ends, and the means taken to obviate our difficulties in this respect have unfortunately not yet proved sufficient. The cause of those difficulties is easily traced to its source. "If the researches of science cannot be prosecuted without injury to the feelings of the public, then let science perish!" Such is said to have been the remark of a high legal functionary when passing a severe sentence on a poor ignorant native who had been convicted of assisting in the supply of subjects for anatomical purposes in this College. The remark was as inapplicable as it was uncalled for. No idle curiosity, no prying investigation into the useless minutiæ of scientific research is here the object in view; the practical education of men being taught to minister to the relief of their suffering fellow-creatures, the removal of disease, the saving of human life are the far higher ends aimed at, and if unhappily that learned judge should ever be stretched on a bed of torture with a fractured skull or a strangulated Hernia, and no one near who had been trained in a dissecting room, it is very probable his sentiments might undergo a material change.

* Vide Appendix, No. 1.

I have now to state to your Excellency the result of the duty on which we have been engaged; a result for which I admit that I at one time looked with considerable anxiety.

Taking a warm interest in the education and advancement of our medical subordinates, as I have done for many years, entering with all my heart into every scheme proposed for the welfare of the College, in which that education is begun, and continued till the student gets beyond the line of mere scholarship and becomes the practical man, I felt, I say, no common anxiety for this first great public proof of its successful working.

After one of the most searching courses of examination which it has been my fortune to witness, all three candidates have been declared fully qualified for independent medical practice, and entitled to the diploma of the College.

Should our decision be admitted to be a correct one, and I trust I may assume as much, I am fairly entitled to claim for the Professors who have done their work so well, a recognition, and a position inferior to none in India; and for the graduates a place and character, equal at least to their brethren holding the highest honours of Calcutta or Bombay.

Although it is not necessarily a part of the business of this meeting, it is hardly out of place for me here to advert to the general results and the special advantages which both the public and the public service are deriving from the system of education carried out in this institution; these results are, every successive year, becoming more marked and gratifying. The higher place which our medical subordinates now hold in general estimation, the greater respectability to which they have attained, and the more perfect confidence which is being reposed in them, are consequences which have naturally followed the knowledge imparted to them within these walls; whilst the judicious manner in which many of them have brought that knowledge to bear upon the exigencies of practice arising in their professional career, has been universally admitted, an *esprit de corps*, than which few things are more desirable, has been excited; a spirit of emulation has been stirred up amongst them, and a desire to receive further information in the collateral sciences, which, in some instances at

least, we have been able to encourage and to gratify. All this is well, for it tends to self-respect and correctness of conduct, no less than it renders them more efficient in their duties. To the liberal measures of Government, to the interest and countenance shown by the higher authorities of the state in the progressive advancement of medical education, we feel deeply indebted for the position which the subordinate branch of our service now holds; for it is not enough that educated men are paid and pensioned well; if degraded and held down in their social position, they will in no case work with spirit and effect; least of all will they do so in our department, the duties of which are so peculiar, and require from its members so much mental application, that it is only by making them take a becoming pride in their profession that their full energies can be brought forth. No amount of punishment, unavoidable as punishment sometimes is, no amount of punishment will ever create the deep thought and profound consideration required to treat a fever caught in the jungles of Nermul, or a case of complicated dysentery in the lines of Secunderabad.

But it is not in the subordinate branch alone that the spirit of emulation, the desire for professional distinction, has been lighted up; it has spread throughout the department. In all its ranks we find a high degree of zeal existent, and an anxiety to stand well in the opinion of those who are, or ought to be, capable of appreciating their professional talents and exertions is generally prevalent. A few well merited acts of patronage have done much to rouse the once dormant talents of our Medical Officers, and have brought many clear heads and active minds conspicuously forward. Courses of lectures on the various branches of medical science have been successfully delivered in almost every division of the army; and I can assure our learned Professors at Madras, that if they mean to maintain the superiority of their College as a Seminary of Medical education, they must not slumber at their posts, for there are lecturers springing up in every part of the interior of this Presidency who will put them to their mettle they may depend upon it.

There is one point, however, which I must here advert to,

lest what I have said should be misapprehended. I look upon all this out-station teaching, praiseworthy and useful as it is, to be clearly and distinctly secondary to the much more important duties of the Hospital, and that general care of the health of the troops which together claim the first and most serious attention of every Military Surgeon; and although we rarely find a zealous and accomplished teacher who is not a devoted practical man, the possibility of resting all hope of medical distinction and advancement on mere teaching is to be studiously guarded against. The primary duties, I repeat, of every army Surgeon are the duties of attending to the health of the troops, and whether in Garrison or in Field nothing can justify the smallest neglect of them.

Your Excellency is aware that about a year ago Government authorised certain honorary rewards of medals and books to be competed for, and that the Medical Board invited, from the Assistant Apothecaries and Second Dressers, essays in competition for those prizes, assigning to the former the subject of intermittent and remittant fever, to the latter rheumatism as it occurs amongst the natives of India. We received fifteen essays on fever, and twelve on rheumatism.

It is not my purpose to detain you by any analysis of those papers; my colleagues and myself, assisted by our Secretary, Dr. Lorimer, carefully examined them all. This is a kind of duty demanding a good deal of patient reading, but the gratification which I experienced from finding every successive paper exhibit an amount of practical information gathered in the sick-wards or in the Hospital tents, was what I was not at all prepared for, and what in a great measure compensated for the labour of wading through so many manuscripts on one and the same subject.

We have awarded the Assistant Apothecaries' medal to Assistant Apothecary Edmund Avery, now at Labuan, and the Second Dressers' medal to Second Dresser F. Appavoo, No. 212, at present attached to the Government Dispensary at Madras. It is right to state that amongst so many excellent essays we found considerable difficulty in selecting the best.

I shall detain you no longer for I am sensible that I have taken up too much of your time already.

Mr. Key will now be kind enough to introduce the candidates that they may receive their diplomas from your Excellency's hand.

Thomas Key, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, having presented the Candidates to His Excellency, said :—

It now becomes my duty on the part of the Council of the Medical College to introduce to your Excellency these three Native gentlemen, *Jesudasen*, *Bauloo*, and *Moonesawmy*, with a view to their receiving at your hands the diplomas for which they have been pronounced qualified by the Government Examiner and Assessors.

These young men have prosecuted their studies at this Institution for an uninterrupted period of five years, during which time they have received instruction in every branch of medical science, viz., Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, including four courses of Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations in the Dissecting Room.* For four of the five years their attention has been directed to acquiring a knowledge of the routine of Hospital duties, first in compounding and dispensing medicines at the several Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency; next in Clinical Instruction under the Physician and Surgeon of the General Hospital; and, during the last year, in duties such as are entrusted to *Clinical Clerks* in Hospitals in Britain.

Of the extent of acquirements attained by these graduates it is not my province to speak. The Physician General as Government Examiner, has tested their qualifications—imposing on himself in connection therewith, a sacrifice of time and labour which calls for the grateful acknowledgment of the College Council; and your Excellency has just heard the terms in which he has spoken of the result. To me, however, as having watched with much interest the whole of their career as students, it may be permitted to bear testimony to their conduct and character. Their conduct has been most exemplary. While it has frequently been the pleasing duty of the Council to bring all of these young men to the notice of autho-

* Vide Appendix No. 2.

rity as deserving high approval, on no occasion, during their whole five years of service, has the conduct of any one of them, either in or out of the College, been such as to require censure or reproof.

With regard to the manner in which they have prosecuted their studies, I might content myself by pointing to this part of to-day's proceedings, and to the position they now occupy, as furnishing abundant proof of the zeal and energy with which they have devoted themselves to the acquisition of knowledge. But I feel that I should be doing injustice to my young friends were I to refrain from making known the untiring assiduity, the steadfastness of purpose, the devotion to the one object in view, which have characterized their whole course of study. And now that, after years of anxious and seldom ceasing labour, they have at length achieved success, and realized the object of their honourable ambition, I feel that this result is due mainly to their painstaking, persevering industry.

This day, sir, is one of proud satisfaction, a day of rejoicing not only to the graduates themselves, but to those who have been their teachers. And in presenting these young men—the first-fruits of their labours in this particular department to your Excellency, the College Council feel assured, that while you as the head of the Government, confer upon them that honourable distinction whereby they become members of a Scientific Profession, are raised in the scale of society, and placed in a position to prosecute the noblest of all human efforts—the relief of their fellow-creatures, the Government will, in return, receive into the ranks of its Medical department, three zealous and efficient public servants, who by their future professional career will, we doubt not, more than justify the favourable expectations now entertained of them.

The Sponsio Academica* was now administered by the Secretary, after which Professor Blacklock delivered the following Graduation address:—

Jesudasen, Moonesawmy, and Bauloo, graduates of the Madras Medical College, this is a day of sincere rejoicing to all

* Vide Appendix No. 4.

who have at heart the welfare of the great body of the people of the South of India; and it is not less a day of honour and unalloyed happiness to yourselves, now that you see assembled around you the highest and most honourable in this Presidency, and the highest in our own department, to witness your advancement and congratulate you on your success.

You have achieved your meritorious position by long continued, patient, and cheerful application. You have laboured like good men, true to your own best interests and to the interests of your employers. You have submitted unhesitatingly to every discipline to which it has been necessary to subject you, and you have now the long expected reward of years of honest labour and self-denial, in the pleasure which those here assembled are evidently deriving from your altered position. That alone would be a matter for sincere rejoicing to all who take an interest in the advancement of humanity and intellect; but there is another and still more important source of pleasure to the philanthropist in this day's proceedings, and one originating even more pleasurable emotions than those which must naturally flow from your individual success. You are the first, and, I trust, only the first, of a long line of Native general practitioners on the good honest old English model; and those who know how much the dissemination of medical science has contributed to the good of the people in European countries, and to what a great extent the discomforts of the lower classes are ameliorated by the abilities and assiduities of the Medical part of the population, will see in this day's exhibition, not a mere recapitulation of your individual progress and attainments for the aggrandizement of the College, not a mere formal inauguration ceremony, but the opening up of happier prospects for poor suffering human nature in this part of India.

Hitherto, the great body of the people have been left to their own inefficient medical resources, or been dependent for highly educated skill on such assistance in accident or sickness, as a foreign race could temporarily afford them, from a medical body having often other and pressing avocations. Hindus have been hitherto slow to appreciate the importance of having among themselves a body of men identified with

their interests, and qualified to assist them in the hour of suffering; and they appear to be yet but little more alive to the necessity of having highly educated medical men of their own race, than they were a thousand years ago. Though the Vedas, which are of rather remote antiquity, inform us that good physicians were greatly esteemed in the early ages of Hinduism, and that a good doctor was one of the fourteen precious things which the gods were supposed to have produced by churning the ocean; still the Hindus gave a very cold reception to those great medical doctrines which were brought to them in the eighth century of our era. At that period of the world's history, a large body of Arabs burst into Spain, carrying with them the writings of the Greek physicians; and this event was the origin of all the medical science which now distinguishes the nations of Europe. At the same interesting period, so fraught with terror at the moment, though but the forerunner of many blessings to the people of the West, a body of the same Arabs found their way to the Malabar coast and bore with them (as we may infer from the fact that Hindu and Arabian medical literature appears to have had a common origin), the same knowledge of the treasures of old Greek medicine. But the truths they brought with them took no root. They became diffused and obscured in endless medical shasters. Uncongenial minds received the same seed that has since brought forth healing fruits to other parts of the world; and medicine as a science was soon as degraded in the East, as are now the descendants of its Arab disseminators, the fanatic and revengeful Moplahs.

Now, however, a period seems to have arrived in which the people are almost certain not only to give a hearty reception to foreign medical knowledge in the persons of their countrymen, when it is afforded to them of unimpeachable quality and free of charge; but are likely soon to be well disposed to bring forward their sons of their own accord, and at their own cost, for the profession of medicine. To show them the good of having a body of general practitioners endowed with the treasures of European knowledge, or rather to give them an idea of what great utility a learned and accomplished body of the kind would be to them, it has been deemed advisable to bring forward a few good specimens of Native Surgeons

equal in point of actual medical education to their brethren in Europe; and, to a certain extent, so apart from the public service as to be able to give their undivided attention to private cases, and thus have time and leisure to recommend their high European attainments to the encouragement of their countrymen.

You are the fortunate individuals who have been thus selected by Government for this desirable purpose, and it now becomes you, therefore, to consider well the responsibilities which you have this day taken upon you, not only from having subscribed your names to the Sponsio Academica; but, as being the first of a much required class which the people will be induced, in time, to bring forward privately for themselves, if you impress them favourably with your accomplishments, and prove yourselves equal to their requirements.

From your peculiar position in the front rank of a new formation, you have a great deal (more than I can well express, in fact), depending upon your general and professional conduct. Unlike medical graduates about to quit a University in Britain to be unnoticed among thousands of practitioners possessed of similar qualifications, you are leaving this College for isolated positions, and with the certainty of being surrounded by keen observers to watch your movements and appreciate or depreciate your doings; and it behoves you, therefore, to consider well what line of conduct you ought to pursue, even from the outset of your new career.

You have, each of you, before this intellectual assembly, and in the presence of the highest, though invisible, tribunal, solemnly promised to "fulfil faithfully, honestly and carefully all the duties and responsibilities of the medical profession, and to maintain its purity and reputation under all circumstances." This is a large and comprehensive promise to begin with, and one requiring from you a strict adherence to those medical principles which have been constantly instilled into you in this College, but which are too apt to lose their first impressive force, unless you keep the letter and spirit of this agreement constantly in mind, during the first few years at least of your public duties.

As men enlightened in medical concerns, you will soon be, individually, but one among some millions who are in perfect darkness as to the structure of the body and its rational management in sickness; and however firmly the established tenets of Physic and Surgery may be fixed in your minds at present, they are but too apt to be gradually worn off or ignored when you are brought into contact day by day with the besetting prejudices of the multitude around you. To hold fast by those medical principles, sound and tried, and stable though you now acknowledge them to be, will be no light nor easy matter when you are so situated that they can be daily called in question. Recent medical secessions in Great Britain prove to us, but too clearly, how soon heretical medical opinions and practices will be adopted, even by those who have sworn allegiance to the true and long tried standard, if the mind of the practitioner be so irresolute as to allow him to sacrifice his truth, and trust, and old belief to suit the whims and fallacies of the people. All those heretical doings have had their origin in private practice, and just as much as your practice will likely be to a large extent private, you will be so much the more liable to fall into error, than those whose duties are conducted in public Hospitals. It is scarcely too much for me, then, even at the risk of occasioning weariness by my repetitions, to forewarn you and caution you to hold fast the medical doctrines which have been impressed upon you, seeing, especially, you will soon have to sustain them without immediate and direct encouragement from men of similar education. So far you have had the principles of medical science carried into practice for you. Now you are about to put them into practice for yourselves, and at your own discretion. Thus far you have had the countenance and support of men of practical experience whenever you have been permitted to perform any duty, and thus far you have been spared the cares and anxieties which are inseparable from minds which have to meet the emergencies of sickness. But you are now to be withdrawn from those kind professional friends who have so long aided and directed you, and stood between you and the responsibilities of practice; and, after a few more months at furthest, you will be left solely to such resources as you can draw from the precepts infused into you

by your medical instructors: and, if those maxims are not held well in remembrance, you will be in continual doubt and bewilderment, easily blown about by every breath of opinion and assertion from self-constituted authorities, and in every respect very inadequate to the necessities of your situation. You are in fact *peculiarly* required to keep fast hold of what has here been inculcated upon you. In countries where there is a well educated man to at least every 1000 of the community, a young practitioner may pass through the first few years of his professional practice without much risk of compromising the safety of his patients, or his own, or his teachers' reputation, though he may be but poorly grounded in, or very forgetful of his art, as he has usually experienced and often friendly medical assistance at hand, to counsel him in the hour of need and relieve him from responsibility. But, in the districts in which you will ere long be located, you will be far away from those who have the heart and capability to advise and aid you in your difficulties, and surrounded by those who are precluded by their ignorance, rather than by their dispositions, from sympathizing in your professional troubles and vexations. It is in such situations, and at such seasons that you may find yourselves but too ready to yield to non-professional opinions, to the still further confusion and detriment of your own better judgment, and it will be well for you, if when so tried and tempted, you stand calm, and strong, and secure in those medical principles which have been gathered by the wise and good of your own profession through many ages, to serve at all times as trusty guides to those, who, like yourselves, have many medical doubts and anxieties to experience.

But there are higher and more important principles even than those of medical practice—principles of morality, and right reason, and benevolence which are duly set forth in your Sponsio, in which you bind yourselves, as to a sacred duty, "To be kind to all, to the poor more especially, and to practise your profession in an unselfish and benevolent spirit." Every human being evinces more or less kindly feeling for some of his fellows; but kindness to all is neither very generally practised, nor regarded as a very imperative duty. In

many walks of life, kindness to those with whom we are brought into daily contact is, humanly speaking, sometimes of very little moment in our dealings and transactions; but in the practice of our own profession, kindness of disposition and manner, is one of the most essential elements of success. Many trades and professions may be successfully and profitably pursued without the slighest good feeling or sympathy existing between the parties; but the intercourse between patient and doctor could not continue comfortably for a day unless there were some evidence of kindly feeling in the medical attendant, not so much from any interest he may take in the individual, as from the simple fact that the man is sick and requires help, because he cannot help himself. To a right-minded medical man with a heart in the right place, sickness is the only qualification required of his fellow-man, to ensure his most willing good offices and attention. To be noticed and cared for by the generality of mankind, a man may require friends, property, personal appearance and position; but for a man to engage the interest of a physician, even when all have discarded him, he has only to be sick. Let him have poverty added to his sickness, and he has greater claims still upon the regard of our profession; for it is the characteristic feature of medical benevolence that the more soiled, and tattered, and degraded a human being may be, the more readily and cheerfully are the claims of his common humanity admitted, and the greater is the attention bestowed upon his case. What is the patient's state to-day may be our condition to-morrow; so that, to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, is not less a sign of self-respect in those who are "a law unto themselves," than it is a sign of respect for the Deity in those who believe in the saying, as a command of revelation.

To young medical men like yourselves, the cause of suffering poverty might be advocated on narrower grounds, and your sympathies enlisted by appealing to selfish motives, for nearly all great medical reputations have had their origin among the poor; and as fortune is often a consequence of good reputation, so many a handsome fortune has been in this way realized indirectly by benevolent exertions among the lower

classes. If you wish the good results of your knowledge and exertions to be known far and wide, bestow your time and labour much among the poor; for if they, as a class, require much gratuitous kindness, so, as a class, they are both loud and grateful in their praises of those who help them kindly in their sicknesses. But for the poor, many a physician would never have been fit to practise among the higher orders of society; and but for the poor man's praises, many a physician might have been "alike to fortune and to fame unknown," and never heard of by the rich and powerful, who could well afford to remunerate him for his services.

To you, Jesudasen, who are not only a professing Christian, but also, I have some reason to know, a sincere believer in the great truths of Christianity, I would be more particularly impressive. That higher knowledge imparted to you through revealed religion, requires you to shape your course in professional life by the highest standard which has been offered to us for our guidance, and that you should, in your practice, do all in your power to "adorn that amiable religion which our Saviour came to reveal and exhibit to mankind."* The highest code of medical ethics which any of us can study is to be found in the Gospels; and though you may have read them ever so often for your spiritual instruction, I would recommend you strongly to read them seriously again with the one single object of profiting by the sublime example of our Saviour as a physician. We there read, among many striking instances of his divine power over the body, some valuable lessons to ourselves as to the necessity of being free from prejudice in our intercourse with those who require our services. Himself a Nazarene, in his mere human relations, He hesitated not to advise the woman of Samaria, and to take water from her hand, though the Jews were then debarred, by what we may call high caste opinions, from social intercourse with that alienated people; and on another occasion, when depicting the deliverance of the man who had fallen among robbers, He chose to represent a Samaritan as pouring oil into the poor man's wounds, and providing for his maintenance

* Jeremy Taylor.

and attendance; thus declaring to His auditors, that as estimable virtues were to be found springing naturally among the Samaritan, as among the Nazarene division of the people; and teaching us throughout all time that we should look neither to creed, nor caste, nor colour, nor peculiarities of any kind, when we ought to do good or ascribe excellencies to our fellow-creatures, but simply to the necessities of the individual case.

To His omniscience, all men were but of one kindred, and those who had in His estimation the greatest claims on his divine compassion, were almost always those who were the poorest and most despised among their fellows. We should therefore, in the Christian practice of our profession, endeavour to imitate our Divine Exemplar, and be ever ready to assist those who through poverty and sickness are entitled to our best Christian and medical attentions, no matter to what division, or sect, or caste of the human family, they may belong. The poor have claims on every benevolent man, but the sick poor appeal particularly to our profession, as to the only one that has the power to minister to their most pressing necessities; and well it will be for us, if we now desire the heart and will to exercise that power freely to their advantage.

To each of you I would now, in conclusion, offer a few suggestions relative to your future improvement. Be not elated over much by your recent success. You have overcome many difficulties, but keep a wary eye on the difficulties you have still to encounter. You are this day merely putting your heads out of your medical cradle, and you have many changes still to pass through, before you can be thoroughly good medical practitioners. By a good practitioner, I mean one who has not only profited by a medical education, but has also had his ideas made more practical and his intelligence sharpened by the actual practice of his profession; and, in addition to these more immediately medical concerns, has had his views enlargened by extensive reading on subjects of general interest. Though a medical education, such as you have received, affords you a considerable insight into several of the sciences, it must be clear to you that it leaves untouched much that is both widely known and very generally useful. I would have

you, therefore, when the first pleasurable whirl of excitement is over, to turn to a regular course of sound solid reading on the various subjects, which find favor with all who take pleasure in intellectual exertion, so as to improve your minds and make your conversation more generally acceptable. You may practise your profession well and profitably to all parties, though you may know but little out of your own sphere of duty, because in actual sickness your professional knowledge is the one thing needful, so far as you and the patient are concerned; but you will obtain a wider extent of practice, and be more respected by those who require your services, if you have an amount of information on subjects of general interest, that will enable you to make a favourable impression on those with whom you are brought into contact. Only medical men can rightly estimate your medical qualifications, for they alone can draw you out on strictly professional topics, but you will meet with hundreds in other walks of life, who desire to know something of your attainments, and who have no other way of ascertaining what manner of men you are, and how far you are to be relied on as practitioners of your own art, but by endeavouring to obtain your views on subjects, it may be, far removed from those of medicine, and with which they are themselves more particularly conversant. Many a young physician has obtained a popular reputation for medical skill, merely from being able to sustain his part well in general conversation. Therefore, while you keep up and extend your purely professional knowledge, by reading every medical book and periodical you can lay hold of, do not forget that the mere practice of physic is not the sum and substance of human knowledge, and for which every thing else is to be set aside, but bear in mind that it is a part, and only a very small part of the great circle of facts and theories, which you have still to amass to some extent, before you can hope to be regarded as the possessors of more than ordinary intelligence, and able to act well your parts in whatever society your medical avocations may place you. If you desire to be considered something better than mere prescribers of pills and potions, you must subject yourselves to a life-long course of daily observation, reading and reflection.

Do not forget that the best school and Collegiate education cannot of itself qualify us for success in after life. The School and the College only afford us those solid groundworks, which we cannot well obtain of ourselves, but upon which we must build for ourselves, if we desire to be noticed and approved of in after years. No matter how similar our respective educations may have been originally, even though we have all gone through the same scholastic exercises and profited by them equally, we are found to differ widely from one another and to achieve very different positions as we advance in life simply because the innate force of character of each individual differs from that of his neighbours, and, while it impels a few to that severe extended self-culture which can alone impress upon us distinctive mental features of any value, and entitle us to preeminence, is yet so feeble in others, or so little under the influence of the will, as to leave them little better than school boys to the end of their existence. The first few years of a young man after he leaves his College, are the most precious of his whole life, for in that short period he has to determine his future intellectual character and position. Strenuous exertion now will make you what your better reason tells you, you should determine to be. Fail to exert your powers of self-cultivation now—or trifle with those powers—only permit your golden prime to slip away without an effort commensurate to your strength and capabilities, and no prophet will be needed to predict the dire results to your own prospects. The time at which a young man enters on the real business of life is so peculiarly seasonable for exertion, and personal exertion at the out set of life is so essential to his future success, and to his ultimate value to his fellows, that every inducement ought to be held out to him at the commencement of his public career to exert himself most manfully. For this reason, while I cannot but rejoice to see you well provided for, I am almost led to regret that you are not allowed to have some little difficulties, for a time at least, till you could prove what sort of powers you have in you, and what you would be able to do for yourselves when left very much to your own resources. The lives of our most eminent physicians prove to us that a little doubt and

uncertainty as to the means of support at the outset of life, have a wonderful effect in rendering the intellect quick to avail itself of opportunities for advancement. From what I have seen of you, however, I think I may safely say you will not settle down into inactivity because a moderate competency has been provided for you; but that you will steadily and strenuously exert yourselves in every way that promises to be most conducive to your acquirement of a substantial medical and moral reputation among your countrymen.

In presenting the Diplomas to the graduates, the Governor expressed the very great pleasure it afforded him to be the medium of conferring upon them the honourable distinction of graduates of the Madras Medical College, a distinction which they had fairly earned, and which he trusted was only the first of many which would fall to their lot in pursuing a career of professional usefulness.

Adverting to the Annual Report which had been read by the Secretary, Sir Henry Pottinger observed, that altogether he considered it to be perfectly satisfactory, and that the general state of the College, the advancement which had been made by the pupils in their studies, as notified by the reports of the Examining Committee, the numbers which had that day been found fully qualified to enter upon their duties in the Service, and the no less gratifying proofs of efficient instruction which had been exhibited in the numbers which had been found entitled to have honorary rewards conferred upon them, reflected upon the College Council as a body and upon the individual professors the greatest credit.

In a body of above 120 young men brought together from various quarters, and placed under a control which must necessarily be less strict than the rules of military discipline enjoin, instances of misconduct, particularly when not under the immediate eye of their superiors, are to be expected; but he could see nothing in those specified in the report, or in the few

cases of idleness and inattention noticed in it, which militated against the expression of general satisfaction which he had already given.

He regretted the obstruction which had arisen to the study of Anatomy, the foundation of all medical education, but trusted that the difficulties would yet be overcome; for Government would spare neither trouble nor expense to remove them in a legitimate manner.

The Governor had taken a very great interest in the Medical College and he was quite prepared to do every thing in his power to further its usefulness, and would take into favorable consideration every plan proposed for its advancement, and to render it an institution efficient in all respects for the important ends for which it had been established. He again thanked the Professors and all connected with the College for their great exertions.

Referring to the report and observations of the Government Examiner, he warmly thanked that Gentleman for the very great interest he had for many years taken in the cause of Medical Education; he assured him that his exertions were well known to, and highly appreciated by, himself as well as by the other members of the Government, and that every plan or suggestion which he might bring forward for the good of the department, of which he was the head, would meet with full attention.

He entirely agreed with the Government Examiner in the view he took of the lectures given at out-stations, to which he attached great importance, but which he also considered must be always secondary to the duties more immediately connected with the health of the Troops.

Sir Henry Pottinger concluded by requesting that the report and observations of the Government Examiner, together with the excellent graduation address of Mr. Blacklock, as well as the other proceedings of the day, be printed and circulated.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Questions put to the Candidates for the Diploma, during their Examination, from the 1st to 8th April, 1852.

ANATOMY.

P. Moonesawmy.—Describe the Temporal bone. Describe the facial nerve, and its course through the Aqueductus Fallopii. Describe the hip joint and its ligaments. What muscles are inserted into the Digital fossa—and give the order in which they are inserted from above downwards? What vessels and nerves does the pyriformis separate at the great Sciatic foramen? What are the anatomical relations of the parts below Poupart's ligament? The blood vessels given off by the Aorta. Describe the three divisions of the arch, and their respective anatomical relations. Describe the aortic sinuses, and their rise. What are the advantages gained by the elasticity of the elastic coat of the Aorta? How do you distinguish the Aorta from the Pulmonary artery? The Surgical relations of the Arteria Innominata? Enumerate the viscera of the abdomen—and describe the kidneys particularly,—their size, shape, weight, general and minute anatomy.

C. Bauloo.—Describe the Temporal bone. Describe the course of the facial nerve through the Aqueductus Fallopii. Describe the hip joint, and its ligaments. Enumerate the muscles inserted into the Trochanter Major,—into the Digital Fossa. Describe the Glutei muscles—the Adductors of the thigh, including the Pectineus, and the order in which they are found in the inner aspect of the Femur. What are the flexors of the thigh? Give their origin and insertion. Give the minute anatomical structure of the kidney. Describe the part of the bladder, where the ureters terminate. Describe the circulation of the Liver, more particularly with reference to the Portal vein. Describe the Trigone vesicale, and its boundaries.

S. Jesudasen.—Describe the Sphenoid bone. Describe the course of the Vidian nerve, and its branches, particularly the petrosal branch. Where do the third and fourth cerebral nerves pass to? Enumerate the cerebral nerves, the parts which they supply, and the functions assigned to each. How is the Ciliary ganglion formed? Where is it placed? What are the muscles of the Eye? Are all the Recti muscles of equal length? Give the action of these muscles, and of the obliqui. Describe the muscles of the shoulder joint, and their action.

Enumerate the muscles attached to the Scapula. Describe the Diaphragm. Pick out the several bones of the Carpus and Tarsus, from this box.

PHYSIOLOGY.

P. Moonesawmy.—Explain the changes which take place in the blood by respiration, and the manner in which these changes are effected. How do you prove that Carbonic Acid is contained in venous blood? What are the constituents of the circulating fluid? Give their proportions, and uses in the economy. When there is an increase of blood globules, what diseases are likely to result? Shape of the blood globule in man, and in the lower animals. Explain the principle of Endosmose and Exosmose—the anatomy and functions of the red globules—of the white globules—of the other constituents of the circulating fluid—different views regarding.

C. Bauloo.—What do you understand by the term, warm-blooded animals? What are the two great classes of animals? What produces animal heat? Does animal heat cease after death? Davy's Experiments. What does Leibig say with reference to the uses of Bile?

S. Jesudasen.—What is the difference between Secretion and Excretion. Specify the several secretions and excretions of the body. How many varieties of Epithelial cells are there? What does the secretion of the Kidney consist of? Give its constituents, and their properties. How altered by state of the digestive organs, and of the circulation? In what particular portion of the Liver are the cells found? What proteine compound, do we find in Milk? Prove that Albumen is the starting point of the tissues.

CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

P. Moonesawmy.—Do you know what a Thermometer is, and upon what its action depends? Do all substances expand on the application of heat? How are Thermometers generally made? Why is Mercury chosen for filling Thermometers? What is Calomel—its composition? What is Chlorine, in what state does it exist, and where is it found in largest quantities? What is the difference between a Metal and Metalloid? Give the equivalent No. of Chlorine, and its symbol. What is Mercury, and where is it found in greatest quantities? Give me the ore of Hg. Tell me how you would prepare Calomel, and explain the chemical changes which take place. Give the physical and Chemical properties of Calomel. Tell the medicinal properties of Calomel, and to what class of purgatives it belongs. What distinguishes the Mercurial preparations

from all other medicinal agents? How does Calomel act as an Antiphlogistic? What is the peculiar effect of Mercurial preparations when used for any length of time? What are the chief Mercurial preparations used in Medicine? In what state does Mercury exist in blue Ointment? Give the dose of Calomel as an alterative and purgative. What is Calomel combined with, in Plummer's Pills? What medical agents do we get from the family of Solanaceæ? What are the actions of Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and Stramonium taken as a class? In what classes of disease are they used? How do you use Stramonium to relieve Asthma? What are the officinal preparations of Hyoscyamus and their uses?

C. Bauloo.—What do you mean by fermentation? Describe Alcoholic fermentation and the changes which take place. Write the empiric and rational formulæ of Alcohol? What is the formulæ of Ethyle? Tell me how you prepare Sulphuric Æther, and describe the changes which take place? How would you know Æther? What is the effect of heat with regard to it? What are the Medicinal properties of Æther? What are its effects? Give me another instance of a Diffusible Stimulant. Tell us what natural family Colchicum belongs to. What is Rhubarb? What are the Physiological effects of Rhubarb? How many classes of Purgatives are there? What purgatives act upon the lower part of the Intestines? How many sorts of Mustard are there,—give its action, dose, and medicinal effects—its active principle?

S. Jesudasen.—Calomel—its preparation—formulæ for. How do you oxidize Mercury? How many oxides of Lead are there? How is Litharge formed—its uses in Medicine? How do you make Lead plaister? What is Soap—its composition? What is the composition of all fixed oils? What is Glyceryle? Where do we find Stearic, Margaric and Oleic Acids? What is Gum Arabic—its varieties—its chemical composition—therapeutic action? What class of substances does it belongs to? What is the difference between non-nitrogenous, and nitrogenous subtances? What is the object of prescribing antiphlogistic remedies? Is Ammonia ever obtained from the Inorganic kingdom? What class does Senna belong to—its action on the system? Officinal preparations. How is Pulvis Antimonii Compositus made? What is Hartshorn shavings? What is the dose of Pulvis Antimonialis Compositus—its Physiological and Therapeutic actions? The composition of James' Powder by analysis. Composition of Plummer's Pills. What is an alterative? What is Colchicum? What are the specimens contained in the family of Euphorbiaceæ? What is the composition of Croton seeds—in what form is the

Croton prescribed? What is the use of Castor Oil—in what cases generally given? What is the dose of it in adults? Let us know what preparations in the Pharmacopæia contain Opium. What is the strength of Vinum Opii? What are the pills which contain Opium? Tell us how to prepare the solution of Bichloride of Mercury—how is it prescribed? How do you make Camphor mixture—its dose—effect? Where do we get Sulphate of Magnesia?

SURGERY.

P. Moonesawmy.—What do you mean by an ulcer, and how is it produced? What occasions inflammation? Describe the several changes which take place when inflammation proceeds to ulceration. How long does an ulcer continue to extend? Have the absorbents any thing to do with removing the softened tissues? Does absorption go on during the inflammatory process? What proofs have we that it does not go on? At what stage would it be most dangerous to apply poisonous agents to ulcers? What is the composition of pus? What is the origin of the pus globule? Describe the process by which an ulcer is filled up by granulation cells. What do you mean by the budding or branching process? How would you prevent the formation of pus on the surface of an ulcer? How many varieties of ulcers are there? Describe the appearance of a phagedenic ulcer. Give the treatment? What do you mean by Concussion of the brain? How is it produced? What is the nature of the injury which the brain has sustained? State the symptoms of Concussion. Give the treatment of Concussion. What are the signs of re-action coming on? How would you know that excessive re-action is coming on? How would you treat excessive re-action?

C. Bauloo.—What are the symptoms of Compression of the brain? Enumerate the various ways by which symptoms of Compression may be produced. What is your treatment when compression is occasioned by depressed bone? Show me the instruments you would use in raising depressed bone. Describe the process of trephining. What parts of the skull would you avoid trephining? Where does extravasation of blood generally take place? How do you diagnose compression from concussion? What are the common dislocations of the shoulder joint? What are the varieties of dislocation of the shoulder joint? What is the most common cause of dislocation of the shoulder joint? How do you reduce dislocation of the shoulder joint? How many different dislocations have you of the hip-joint? What is the position of the limb in dislocation on the dorsum of the ilium.

S. Jesudasen.—What do you mean by Hernia? How many kinds

of Hernia, have you? Give the coverings of an oblique Hernia. Has every oblique hernia a peritoneal sac? What forms the sac, in congenital hernia? How many sacs has an encysted hernia? What is a direct hernia covered by? Is it always covered by the Transverse fascia? Through what tendon does the direct hernia protrude? What are the symptoms of strangulated oblique inguinal hernia? What is your treatment when you cannot reduce an oblique strangulated hernia? Describe the old and new plans of operating for removing the constriction. How would you cut the stricture? What produces the strangulation in hernia? What do you mean by an Aneurism? Is the sac always formed by the coats of an artery? How many kinds of Aneurism have you? What do you mean by a true Aneurism? What do you mean by a false Aneurism? What do you mean by diffuse Aneurism? How is a true Aneurism formed? What causes the coat or coats to give way? Where do ossific deposits take place in an artery? Which coat of an artery generally gives way in Aneurism? How would you know an Aneurismal tumour from other tumours? Describe the different kinds of treatment of a true Aneurism. Describe the operation for popliteal Aneurism. Show me how you would apply a Signorigni's tourniquet in popliteal Aneurism.

MEDICINE.

P. Moonesawmy.—What do you understand by the term *fever?* Give the causes, varieties, symptoms and treatment. Symptoms which indicate blood-letting, the mode of exhibiting quinine in Intermittent fever. What do you understand by the disease called Angina Pectoris? Symptoms, pathology and treatment.

C. Bauloo.—What is inflammation of the brain called? Detail its symptoms, causes and treatment. What do you understand by the disease, Delirium Tremens? Give the causes, symptoms, varieties and treatment.

S. Jesudasen.—What do you understand by Delirium Tremens? Symptoms. What is the seat of Dysentery? Symptoms, progress varieties and treatment. The indications to be kept in view in the treatment of dysentery. Name the symptoms of Bronchitis, seat, cause and treatment. What expectorants would you give?

MIDWIFERY.

P. Moonesawmy.

What bones form the Pelvis?

Name the contents of the female Pelvis.

Name the uses of the Ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

What is the Amnion?

What is the function of the Placenta?

Of what does the Umbilical cord consist?

What is your definition of natural labour?

Describe its stages,—which of them is most tedious?

Suppose you are called to a woman reported to be in labour, how would you satisfy yourself that she is so?

Describe the different positions of the fœtal head in the Pelvis.

What is the object of tying the umbilical cord after the birth of the child?

What are the rules to be observed regarding the delivery of the Placenta?

C. Bauloo.

What are the signs of Pregnancy? Describe the changes in the mammæ, and also the other signs of Pregnancy from the earliest stages at which they can be observed.

What would lead you to suspect the existence of abnormal Pregnancy?

Describe breech presentations, and their treatment.

S. Jesudasen.

Define abortion. Enumerate its causes, and give the treatment.

How would you treat a case of abortion of three months, where there is a constant oozing of blood?

Under what circumstances is plugging objectionable?

What are the causes of Uterine Hœmorrhage? Give the varieties of Uterine Hœmorrhage, the symptoms.

What is meant by Placenta previa, and what is your treatment?

What is the object of Turning in Placenta Previa?

In what stage of a tedious labour is danger most to be apprehended?

In what stage of a powerless labour is the greatest danger?

What are the indications in the treatment of secondary hœmorrhage?

Mention the various causes of Retained Placenta?

What do you understand by hour-glass contraction?

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

P. Moonesawmy.

Give the symptoms of puerperal fever?

How do you diagnose false from true puerperal peritonitis?

What are the principal causes of puerperal peritonitis, and after what kind of confinements would you expect such a disease? In puerperal

fever what is the general state of the lochia and mammary secretions?

How would you treat this disease (Puerperal peritonitis), in a Native of a weakly habit?

How would you treat cases occurring endemically?

C. Bauloo.

What do you mean by Phlegmasia dolens? Give me a more correct name for it. What is it dependent upon? Give the signs and symptoms of the disease.

What is leucorrhæa? Where does the discharge come from? Do you generally find this disease in the robust or weak? What is the appearance of the discharge in severe cases? What is the treatment?

How do you distinguish gonorrhæa from leucorrhæa?

S. Jesudasen.

Give me the symptoms of crural Phlebitis. How do you treat this affection? What is its most frequent termination?

Describe generally the nature and treatment of convulsions in infants?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

P. Moonesawmy.—What are the signs of recent delivery in the dead body? What would be the state of the ovaries? Does yellowness of the Corpus Luteum indicate that it is old or recent? Suppose you are called to inquire into a case of criminal abortion about the second month; on examining, would you be able to state positively that the woman had aborted? What is the most common preparation of Arsenic used as poison? What class of poisons does Arsenic belong to? What tests would you rely most on, for the detection of Arsenic? What are the symptoms of poisoning by Arsenic? What would you find at the root of the tongue some hours after a large dose of Arsenic has been swallowed? What are the characters of the vomited matters? What are the characters of the stools? In what disease do the stools resemble those excreted in cases of Arsenical poisoning? What impression does a poisonous dose of Arsenic produce on the nervous system?

C. Bauloo.—How would you treat a case of poisoning by Arsenic? What is the best antidote? How do you prepare Hydrated Peroxide of Iron? How does it act as an antidote? Does the Arsenic adhere to the mucous membrane when given as powder? By what channels does the Arsenic pass off? In what matters would you inquire for the Arsenic, if the patient were living? During how many days after poisoning by Arsenic would you expect to

find the Arsenic in the urine? What parts of the intestinal canal are most affected by Arsenic? How would you distinguish a case of Arsenical poisoning from a case of cholera? What appearances are found after death from Arsenic? What appearances would you expect to find in the Genito-urinary organs in Arsenical poisoning? How would you diagnose poisoning by Arsenic from poisoning by Bichloride of Mercury, by inspecting the urinary organs? Is Arsenic always found when the stomach and intestines are well preserved some days or weeks after death? In what manner does Arsenic preserve tissues? What fluid tests would you rely upon? What other processes would you resort to?

S. Jesudasen.—What are the symptoms of poisoning by opium? Describe the appearance of the patient when he has become comatose. By what channel does Taylor think that opium passes off? What secretions are not arrested in poisoning by opium? What is the appearance of the pupil, where coma is very deep? The state of the eyelids. The state of the breathing. Is there any poison generated in the body capable of producing coma? How would you distinguish coma produced by opium, from coma by urea? How would you distinguish coma from opium from coma by a blow? In how many ways may death be caused by opium? What produces the secondary coma? Suppose you had no Sulphate of Copper to give as an Emetic, what would you do? Suppose you had a galvanic battery; how would you apply galvanism in a case of this kind? What would you do if the patient's feet were becoming cold? Under what circumstances would you resort to general and local bleeding? What is the smallest dose of opium that has proved poisonous to a child? What dose of laudanum would you give to a newly-born child, convulsed from the irritation of a fracture? What are the *post mortem* appearances after poisoning by opium? Is apoplexy from extravasation in the brain, common in these cases? What are the appearances in the stomach? In how many ways may pseudo-morbid redness be produced in the stomach? What is the state of the Liver, Lungs, Pericardium, Glottis, after death from opium? What are the tests of opium in solution?

Each Candidate dissected a region of the body, and afterwards delivered a demonstration on its Anatomical and Surgical relations in presence of the Government Examiner and Assessors.

The following operations were performed on the dead body by the Candidates in presence of the Government Examiner and Assessors :—

Application of Ligatures to the external Carotid, Subclavian, Axillary, Brachial, and Femoral Arteries.

Trephining skull and raising depressed bone.

Puncturing Lachrymal Sac for the introduction of a Stylet.

Amputations of thumb, fingers, wrist, forearm, arm, shoulder, great toe; and of foot by Lisfranc's, Chopart's, and Syme's Methods. Operations for Inguinal and Femoral Hernia, with various methods of dividing the stricture.

Extracts of cases from the books of the General Hospital were also submitted to each Candidate, and he was required to prefix the name of the disease, and affix the prescriptions to each day's report. This they readily performed, and on comparing these prescriptions with those in the Hospital Journals, there was found to be but little difference between them.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Plan of Instruction for the Stipendiary Students.

1st Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Chemistry and Pharmacy. Descriptive Anatomy.	Anatomy. Chemistry and Pharmacy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Demonstrations. Dissections.	Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Demonstrations. Dissections.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Diseases of the Eye. Demonstrations. Dissections.	Theory and Practice of Medicine. Medical Jurisprudence. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Practical Instruction at the Lying-in-Hospital and Eye Infirmary. Practical Chemistry in the Laboratory. Dissections.

APPENDIX. No. 3.

Result *of the Final Examination of Stipendiary Students, Medical College, Session* 1851-52.

No.	Names.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Chemistry and Pharmacy.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Dissections and Practical Surgery.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Diseases of the Eye.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Result.
1	Bauloo, C.........	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Passed.
2	Jesudasen, S.. ..	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Passed.
3	Moonesawmy, P.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Passed.

Madras Medical College,
16*th April*, 1852.

(Signed) R. Davidson, Physician General, Government Examiner.
" T. Key, Superintending Surgeon, } Assessors.
" R. Cole, Garrison Surgeon, }

APPENDIX No. 4.

SPONSIO ACADEMICA,

Subscribed by Graduates of the Madras Medical College.

I hereby solemnly promise, that I will, as far as in me lies, faithfully, honestly, and carefully fulfil all the duties and responsibilities of the Medical Profession—that I will, under all circumstances, and on all occasions, maintain its purity and reputation—that I will never be seduced from the straight path of its honorable exercise, by making my knowledge subservient to unworthy ends—and that I will neither practise myself, nor countenance in others, quackery and imposture in any of their forms.

I further solemnly recognize it as my sacred duty to be kind to all—to the poor more especially—to prosecute my calling in an unselfish and benevolent spirit, and to do my utmost to advance the knowledge and respectability of the profession, of which I am now a member.

I finally acknowledge the right and power possessed by this College to withdraw from me this their Diploma, should my conduct hereafter be such as to bring discredit and disgrace upon the honorable profession of Medicine.